



# Hongkong Daily Press.

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IS BLINDNESS AND MISTY READING  
EACHES  
AND ALTHOUGH GENERALLY  
WEAR TABLE GLASSES  
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No. 20,304

號四零百三零萬二第

日十初月六年亥癸

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23RD, 1923.

一第

號三十月七年二十國民華中

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### TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.30 " "	8.00 " "	every 15 minutes	} Stop
8.00 " "	8.30 " "	" 10 "	" Stop
	8.30 " "		Non Stop
	8.37 " "		Stopping
	8.47 " "		Non Stop
	8.54 " "		Stopping
	9.04 " "		Non Stop
	9.11 " "		Stopping
	9.20 " "		Stopping
9.30 a.m.	11.00 " "	every 10 minutes	} Stop
9.130 " "	11.30 p.m.	" 15 "	" Stop
	12.40 " "		Non Stop
	12.47 " "		Stopping
	12.57 " "		Non Stop
	1.04 " "		Stopping
	1.13 " "		Non Stop
	1.20 " "		Stopping
1.30 p.m.	4.00 " "	every 10 minutes	} Stop
4.00 " "	4.30 " "	" 15 "	" Stop
4.30 " "	4.50 " "	" 10 "	" Stop
	5.40 " "		Non Stop
	5.47 " "		Stopping
	5.57 " "		Non Stop
	6.04 " "		Stopping
	6.13 " "		Non Stop
	6.20 " "		Stopping
	6.27 " "		Non Stop
	6.37 " "		Stopping
	6.47 " "		Non Stop
	6.54 " "		Stopping
	7.04 " "		Non Stop
	7.13 " "		Stopping
	7.20 " "		Non Stop
	7.30 " "		Stopping
	7.37 " "		Non Stop
	7.47 " "		Stopping
	7.54 " "		Non Stop
	8.03 " "		Stopping
	8.10 " "		Stopping



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### SHANGHAI ARMS RUNNING CASE DEVELOPMENTS. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S LIST OF SUSPECTS.

A TOTAL OF ABOUT THIRTY PEOPLE.

The names were read in the U.S. Court at Shanghai last Friday of those alleged to be implicated in the arms smuggling deal, by Mr. Leonard Husar, U.S. District Attorney. Those thought to have been in communication with Kearney at some time during the time from December, 1922, to date, are as follows: Messrs. Walduck, Gow, Mayor, Baker, Stein, Horowitz, Besoir (Admiral in the Russian Fleet), Wilhemson, who accompanied Franklin to Korea, Roth and Mrs. Stein. Mrs. Elizabeth Stein was formally charged in the U.S. Commissioner's Court for China on the 13th inst. on the sworn complaint of George Albert Mayer, that "on June 20th, 1923, and on several subsequent days, the said Elizabeth Stein, did within the territorial limits of China, wilfully and unlawfully import, keep and transport arms and ammunition in violation of the treaties of Wang Hei, 1844, Art. 33, and Tientsin, 1858, Art. 14, which Treaties are still in effect."

Mr. F. J. Schuh, acting for Mrs. Stein, asked for either of two procedures—to have an immediate trial, or reduction of the bail to a sum that Mrs. Stein could obtain, the latter of which was granted and bail was fixed and procured at \$81,000. Mr. Schuh asked that defendant be released on her own recognizance.

Mr. Husar, objected, and said he thought that the bail he had requested at first, \$82,000, was very nominal, considering the magnitude of the alleged offence, and when Mr. Lurton reduced the figure to \$81,000 he entered a formal objection. Bail was secured and Mrs. Stein is now at liberty.

Mr. Schuh: I am representing Mr. Maloney, and wish to apply for bail also.

Mr. Husar: Has he any little children, too?

Mr. Lurton: I do not know that Mr. Maloney is in jail.

Mr. Schuh: My client has been incarcerated for the past 24 hours, and I demand bail.

Mr. Lurton: I am not aware that Mr. Maloney is in prison.

After the sessions, application was made to notify Mr. Lurton officially that Mr. Maloney had been imprisoned and Mr. Schuh procured a fixture of bail at \$82,000.

In answer to a notice, requiring him to appear in Court with certain papers given him by an employee of the Kearney Co., Mr. C. S. Franklin did so, but through his attorney, Mr. F. J. Schuh, said that as Mr. Kearney had been a client he claimed the right of "privileged communication" with respect to the documents. Mr. Husar objected to this privilege and stated that he was certain that they were not all of this nature and requested the Court to take them and determine which came under this category. In so doing Mr. Husar read off the list of names mentioned, as being alleged to be connected with the affair.

Mr. Schuh defended his position and said that the papers were not worth a row of pins.

Mr. Husar suggested that he wanted to find out if they were not worth more, considerably more than a row of pins.

Mr. Franklin was called to the witness box by counsel and said that he had been formerly Kearney's attorney and that he still represented the Kearney Co., Ltd., but that he did not represent Kearney. He denied that the papers as far as he had investigated the files, made any mention of those names as read off by the District Attorney.

Mr. Husar: Did Wilhemson accompany you to Korea?—Yes.

Mr. Husar: When you went to charter the ships?—Yes.

Mr. Husar: Were the papers turned over to you in Kearney's absence?—They were given to Mr. Faison in my absence.

Mr. Schuh: I was willing to have the papers sealed and placed in custody of the authorities, to speed up matters.

Mr. Husar: If Mr. Schuh will tell me where I can find Mr. Kearney, it might expedite matters.

Mr. Lurton: What was the purpose of the search warrant?

Mr. Schuh: A fishing expedition.

Mr. Husar: If this expedition turns out as well as the last one, we will have many more fish.

Mr. Lurton said that he would reserve judgment and that the papers would be sealed up in the safe of the Court Clerk.

**YUCK FIGURES.**

The first negotiations are alleged to have taken place at a conference which was held at Mrs. Stein's home. It is thought on June 11th, most of those involved being supposed to be present. The American officials state that, had all been successful, not less than \$7,000,000 would have changed hands in Shanghai while more than a million pieces of war material would have been shipped to the warring factions, which might have changed the entire complexion of the national situation.

Kearney's whereabouts are still a puzzle to all, but the warrant for the arrest of Stein was telegraphed to Mukden, and word is expected of his apprehension at any moment, unless he has already voluntarily started for Shanghai.

[A Reuter's telegram from Shanghai announces the arrest of Stein at Mukden.]

### AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT IN THE YANGTZE

U.S. GUNBOAT DENIED PORT  
COURTESIES.

GENERAL TSAI'S ATTITUDE.

The *Chung Mei News Agency* (American) of Peking circulates the following:—A correspondent in Nanchang states that the Tuli, General Tsai Cheng-hsun, has taken the stand that the U.S.S. *Villalobos* has no right to enter that port. This fact has been put forth in reply to the request made by the American Consul-General Heintzelman at Hankow.

On the 18th of June the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. Heintzelman, addressed a formal dispatch to the Tuli asking that the usual courtesy be shown to the American gunboat when it came to Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi. He acknowledged receipt of Tuli Tsai's telegram concerning the fact that Nanchang was not a treaty port and therefore such a vessel had no right to go there. However, the Consul-General advanced the argument that the few water in the Yangtze made further patrol work there inadvisable and hence it was desired to have the *Villalobos* enter Po Yang Lake and go on to Nanchang on the Kan Kiang, both of which are branches of the Yangtze River. The authorities were asked to advise the local officials so that no misunderstandings would occur as the boat made its progress, and that the usual courtesy might be extended. It was also explained that the trip was being made merely because of the considerable number of American citizens in the province of Kiangsi, particularly at the hill resort of Kuling, which is situated close to Lake Po Yang.

The Tuli replied that by the terms of the Sino-American Treaty of 1858 there was no sufficient reason for the entrance of the *Villalobos* into the non-treaty town of Nanchang. Vessels of war of the United States by that treaty have access to coastal cities and interior treaty ports but not to places such as Nanchang where there are no American merchants resident.

On the score of missionaries in the interior of the province and the other foreigners staying at Kuling, Tuli Tsai said that the local authorities had already been instructed to take effective measures for their protection. Finally the Tuli explained to the Consul-General that if the vessel anchors at Kinkiang or other treaty ports he would be glad to instruct local officials to offer the usual considerations but as to the interior, not stipulated by treaty, the same precedent cannot be followed and it was requested that the officers of the *Villalobos* be advised thereof.

### A SECOND JAPANESE YANGTZE GUNBOAT.

LAUNCHED IN SHANGHAI.

A number of foreigners and more than 1,000 Japanese and Chinese residents were present at the Eastern Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Yangtze-poo, last week, to witness the launching of the new Japanese gunboat *Katata*—(338 tons).

The *Katata* was the second Japanese gunboat to be built in China, jointly by Chinese and Japanese workmen, the first being the *Seta* which was launched on July 2nd.

Mr. T. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General, said: "We Japanese people are not anxious to build and place these gunboats on the Yangtze, but in view of the present situation in China the Japanese Government deems it absolutely necessary to construct gunboats which can sail up the Yangtze, for the protection of the lives and property and other interests of Japanese residents; otherwise there would be no necessity to increase our naval forces in China. I hope the anti-Japanese boycott will be ended in order that peace and friendship may exist between the Chinese and Japanese people. I trust that peace and order may be restored as soon as possible and reign permanently and that the lives and property of foreigners may be protected by the Chinese themselves. Then these boats will become unnecessary."

Like the *Seta*, the *Katata* is a second class gunboat. Her overall length is 184ft.; moulded breadth 27ft.; normal draft 3ft. 4in.; displacement 338 tons; full speed 16 knots. The vessel has two vertical triple expansion engines and two boilers, and two propellers. She will have a crew of 62.

### PROPERTY SALE IN SHANGHAI.

DISPOSAL OF ONE OF MESSRS.  
REISS & CO.'S HOUSES.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., of Shanghai, acting on behalf of the Official Receiver of H.M. Supreme Court, put up to auction last week No. 693, Avenue Haig, house and grounds belonging to Messrs. Reiss & Co. and formerly occupied by Mr. H. H. Girardet. A reserve of Tls. 125,000 was placed on the property, and this was easily passed. A number of people attended the auction but only two took part in the bidding—Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and a representative of Sir Robert Ho Tung, of Hongkong. Bidding started at Tls. 125,000 and was quickly carried to Tls. 141,000, at which price Messrs. Butterfield & Swire became purchasers.

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# THE TYPHOON. PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO HONGKONG.

## FERRIES AND TRAMS STOP RUNNING.

This typhoon which was reported on Friday got within striking distance of Hongkong yesterday, when shortly after noon an Observatory warning was issued that the typhoon was likely to pass over the port at any moment. At 12.30 p.m. the No. 8 signal (gale expected to increase) which had been up since the previous night, was taken down and the dreaded black cross was run up in its place. At the same time the Water Police set off the warning bombs to indicate to those who could not see the signals what was likely to happen. With the change of signal the red flags which had been flying at the Star Ferry Wharves throughout the morning, were hauled down and the blue flags hoisted intimating the suspension of the service. A few minutes later, however, these flags were taken down and the red flags run up again, and the ferries continued to run for another hour or so after the black cross had been hoisted on the usual masts. The black cross must have been blown down from the Observatory wireless mast for it disappeared within a few moments of its being hoisted there. About the same time the City tram service ceased to operate, all the trams being ordered back to the depots. The Peak tram service was also stopped.

There was not much sea running in the harbour during the day. Neither did the force of the wind appear to be so great as on the last occasion, three weeks ago, when a typhoon came perilously close to Hongkong. But even so skippers were taking no risks and early yesterday morning all vessels had left the wharves and moored in midstream or in the sheltered bays. The *Empress of Canada* was amongst those that went out to shelter. Vessels lying in midstream, in addition to having fixed up a double cable to the buoys, had in many cases dropped their anchors, and in all cases they were smoking funnels, indicating that they had steam up ready for typhoon fight should it come. Small craft had gone into shelter on the previous night, though one or two sampans were to be seen struggling against the rising seas of West Point yesterday morning.

In the late afternoon stronger squalls swept across the face of the waters, lifting the surface into a fine spray, and the white topped waves grew larger. A curious feature about the storm was that there was practically no wind at all in the city whilst on the middle levels, along Causeway Road and at Breezy Point it was strangely calm. Probably Aberdeen and Repulse Bay (on the other side of the island) were getting the force of the gale.

During the day little or no damage was done. On Kowloon side the Peninsula Hotel hoarding was again down (for the second time this season) having been blown down during the night. A damaged lamp-post was to be seen on Blake Pier, whilst the mechanical traffic signal at the foot of Garden Road was noticed lying on its side at 11 p.m. The *s.s. Yungtze*, which should have arrived with the mails from Home on Saturday had not arrived in port up to last night. She has probably experienced the full brunt of the storm, or lodged it.

The track of the typhoon since Friday moved from W.N.W. to directly North and yesterday morning it was reported to be directly South of Gay Rock and making for Hongkong. The barometer showed a steady fall. On Saturday at 3 p.m. it read 29.56 and yesterday at 6 a.m. it had reached to 29.35; whilst at 2 p.m. it was still going down, the Observatory reading being 29.31. The afternoon passed without incident and at 7 p.m. the barometer showed a more favourable reading, though late last night the No. 7 signal was still displayed on the Railway Tower.

There were heavy showers of rain throughout the day and up to 2 p.m. nearly an inch and a half had fallen.

# THE CHEUNG CHAU LAUNCH DISASTER.

## COMMISSION TO HOLD AN INQUIRY.

A Commission has been appointed by the Government to hold an inquiry into the capsizing of the Cheung Chau ferry launch *Prin Yu*, on July 8th when approximately 30 passengers lost their lives.

H.E. the Governor has appointed as members of the Commission Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N. (Chairman), Mr. W. Davison and Mr. E. W. James. Mr. L. H. V. Booth is to act as secretary.

# ANOTHER NOTE ON CHINA. INSURANCE COMPANIES TAKE ACTION.

At a meeting held at Shanghai on Friday, the 13th inst., and attended by representatives of all British insurance interests in China, the present deplorable condition of the country was discussed and it was resolved to send a special cable to London in support of representations already made by the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce. The telegram which has been sent refers to the general chaotic state of affairs due to banditry and misrule and requests the various companies to combine in urging H.M. Government to take concerted action with other Powers without further delay with a view to improving conditions which, if unchecked, will ultimately render business impossible and residence dangerous.

# THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. SIXTY YEARS WORK FOR CHARITY.

Sixty years' continuous service for charity in Hongkong is a record of which the Society of St. Vincent de Paul might well be proud. From small beginnings it has grown into an important institution caring for the needs of poor people of all nationalities in the Colony.

The Society was formed on July 12th, 1863, Mr. J. C. Whyte an Englishman, being its first President. Its income in the first year of its existence was \$401.50 and out of this eight families were supported at a total cost of \$201.75. From these days of small beginnings the Society has grown until to-day it provides for 174 poor families of various nationalities. Its balance sheet for 1922, showed an expenditure of over \$20,000 on charity for that year, whilst the receipts exceeded this amount by some \$4,000.

The members of this Society are even now working on a movement of expansion as they have on hand a scheme for housing 500 aged poor. They have been in communication with the Government on this matter and very shortly hope to obtain through the Government a suitable site for building a new home for the aged poor which will replace the existing one at Kowloon Tong, recently taken over by the little Sisters of the Poor.

The Society has specially interested itself during recent years in the education of children of extremely poor people and maintains two vernacular schools, one in Wanchai and the other in Yau-nan.

The Society is almost entirely dependent for its income on the proceeds of its open air bazaar which is held each year in the month of December. The attraction at this bazaar is the draw for a motor-car and other valuable prizes. This year the Committee is organising a grand charity draw and the prizes will include a Studebaker motor-car, a motor-cycle, a piano, a victrola, electric sewing machine, two typewriters and other valuable and useful articles. There are to be 30 prizes and this year they are to be organised under one grand draw.

# THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND LABOUR.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MR. FITZ-GIBSON.

To commemorate the 60th anniversary a general meeting of members and friends of the Society was held at the Mission House of the Catholic Cathedral, yesterday morning. Unfortunately the close proximity of the typhoon prevented many Kowloon residents from attending and the number present was subsequently small.

Mr. F. H. BARNES, the Acting President, General of the Society who briefly reviewed the history of the Society since its formation, closed his remarks by an appeal for new members. There was a warning in his said, amongst some of the older members who in the past, had devoted much time in house-to-house visitations. This work had to be carried on and new members were required to cope with it.

Mr. W. G. FITZ-GIBSON, a prominent worker of the Society, followed with a stirring address on "The Catholic Church and Labour."

He said, in the opening stages of his remarks, that with our present conception of personal freedom and the rights of even the humblest citizen in modern democracies, it was difficult to realize the influence of slavery on the social life of the Western world in the early years of the Christian Church. The social life of Imperial Rome was founded on slavery. Captives taken in war were held as slaves, and the great Roman conquerors returning from Africa, Asia, Gaul and Britain brought back to the Imperial City, their thousands of slaves to be sold in the market places of Rome. Masters held their slaves as their property just as they held their dogs and their chattels; in Roman law they found such phrases as "a slave or any other animals."

"slaves, animals and other things." The slave had no legal rights; his master could torture or even kill him with impunity. The position of the female slave—the "slaves of pleasure"—could scarcely be described by Christian lips and the extent of the dreadful social evil could be realized when they were told that at the time of Claudius, about the 50th year of the Christian era, there were in Italy over 20,000,000 slaves and less than 7,000,000 freemen.

The speaker went on to describe the revolt of the slaves which menaced the very existence of Rome. The slaves were defeated and 6,000 were crucified on the roads leading to Rome in order to strike terror into the hearts of the enormous slave population of the city.

The Christian Church might have attempted to overturn the pagan society of Rome by an armed rebellion of the slaves. But had such a rebellion been successful, could the victorious slaves have established a new form of society based upon freedom? They had never known a free society, and they had not the moral qualities that would fit them to exercise freedom or even work towards it. The result of a successful slave rebellion would, therefore, have been a dreadful period of rapine and anarchy, followed by a long transition period with all its risks and difficulties. The first step of the Early Church was, to make the slaves morally capable of freedom. Out side of Christianity the very notion of freedom was lacking. Christianity taught the slave that labour was a duty and that

it was honourable. At the same time it taught him that he was not of a degraded race. With the conversion of the Emperor Constantine, the Church emerged from the catacombs but slavery still entered into the structure of Roman Society. But the Christian emperors curtailed the harsh authority of the masters and took away their power of life and death.

Dealing with the rise of the feudal system in the middle ages the speaker said it was the indirect outcome of Roman Imperialism. The Church having delivered the slave then extended her protection to the serf. Her first step was to establish a dignity of labour, which in the past had been held in great contempt. A great power arose to assert the dignity of labour; that power was the monk. Of the many blessings which monastic institutions had conferred upon society few could compare with their re-education of the dignity of labour. St. Benedict gave the key-note to the rehabilitation of labour: "Work is the leading idea of soul and body." This was the spirit that led to the success of the Benedictine monks as they spread throughout Europe. Great monasteries arose in every country, within whose walls every kind of labour was gathered together and sanctified. By the example of the monks "whole countries were changed, great forests were cleared, marshy lands were drained and waste lands were reclaimed. At the same time the Church strenuously exerted herself to obtain the manumission of the serf."

Then came the craft guild system, with which the speaker dealt very fully. As trade flourished the lords schemed to appropriate more of the profits and multiplied taxes and exactions. These excessive demands obliged the craft-men of each town to form themselves into a general association or guild in self-defence. The lord then found he had to deal with the whole town united in common action. The result was usually a system of compromise. These guilds usually took the constitution of the existing religious guilds as a model and adopted many of their observances. Thus religion formed an integral part of the craft guilds from the beginning.

"How different is the condition of labour to-day," the speaker continued. "Slavery has been abolished, serfdom has disappeared, but the personal relations in the craft guilds have yielded to the impersonal domination of invisible capital. The relations between capital and labour, and the condition of the workmen are such as to cause anxiety as to the future, in the minds of all students of history, but the ramifications of the complex commercial system of to-day, the dependence of one industry upon another and of all upon currency and credit, and the exigencies of competition—especially international competition in foreign markets—render a solution of the problem extremely difficult. Many remedies have been suggested. The Bolshevist has tried his—he has destroyed everything of the old order through carnage and pillage—but it remains to be seen whether his new system which he is endeavouring to erect on the ruins will materially improve the condition of the Russian workman. Throughout the world the workmen have combined in Unions to defend their rights and, as we saw here in Hongkong last year, at times open war is declared between capital and labour."

Describing what the Catholic Church is doing for the present day worker, the speaker said the Church accepted the existing industrial arrangements in all countries, condemning where they diverge from the principles of justice and extending her sympathy and active influence to mitigate the hardships of any system. There had been a general Catholic labour movement in every country with the object of taking effective means to relieve the oppression of the modern commercial system. In Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Belgium, England and the United States the Catholic labour movement was, to-day, well-organized and especially during the last few years, the development had been remarkable. In England the Catholic Young Men's Society and the Catholic Social Guild had done and were doing, splendid work, and a Catholic workmen's college had been founded at Oxford to train young Catholic workers to take their places as leaders in the labour movement.

Dealing with China the speaker said: "In China where there is a Catholic population of 2,000,000 little or nothing appears to have been done towards the formation of a purely Catholic labour organisation with a membership more than double that of all the other Christian bodies in China together, the Catholic Church would appear to be in a particularly advantageous position to exercise a powerful influence on the Chinese labour movement, guiding it on the path of prudence and discretion and counselling against violence and the destructive doctrines of Russian and other agitators. The natural centres for the Chinese labour movement are Shanghai and Canton; in the former city, with its huge Catholic population, there are many thousands of Catholic workmen. Some of these have probably received a good English education. Is it too much to hope that we may yet see some of them being sent abroad, under the auspices of a Catholic Social Guild of China, for courses in social science at the Catholic Workmen's College at Oxford and similar institutions in other countries?"

The speaker concluded his address by saying that through the centuries of struggle the church had been the workman's friend and his champion and to-day the wonderful world-wide activity of her labour organisations showed that the fight for his welfare was still for the Church "a labour of love."

The meeting closed with a brief address by his Lordship, Bishop Pozzani.

# PRISON REFORM AT CANTON.

## CANTON OFFICIAL ON HONG-KONG'S GAOLS.

The following has been communicated for publication by a Chinese correspondent in Canton:—

Judge Loo Hing-yuen, formerly Acting Chief Justice of the South China Supreme Court, and at present Procurator-General of the Constitutional Government at Canton, accompanied by two assistants, visited the Victoria Gaol at Hongkong and a prison in Kowloon on July 20th, with the object of getting suggestions and methods for the introduction of reforms in the prison administration in Kwangtung Province. Judge Loo, as Procurator-General, is ex-officio supervisor of prisons. It is the intention of Judge Loo to erect a new prison in Canton with all features necessary to assist the authorities to reform the character of those who had by circumstances to be there. Judge Loo is organizing a Prison Reform Commission to undertake the supervision of the coming construction and administration of the proposed new prison. The commission will consist of leading Chinese and foreign residents in Canton so as to insure having an institution which will meet the approval of the expected international commission of jurists coming to study the new Chinese judicial system and report on the possibility of abolishing the extra-territoriality of the foreign Powers in China. The proposed Canton Prison Reform Commission will also be the trustee of all funds to be appropriated by the Canton Government for building purposes and will supplement what is lacking by popular subscriptions. It is the hope of Judge Loo to keep the prison administration out of politics and operate it as a charitable institution for the morally sick.

Judge Loo was received by Superintendent J. W. Franks of the Victoria Gaol upon his visit and was shown through the building by Chief Warden J. C. West. After the visit at Victoria Gaol, Judge Loo went over to Kowloon to inspect the temporary prison there, the superintendent instructing Mr. Wiltshire, a principal warder, to conduct him and his party across the bay. At Kowloon, Chief Warden J. C. West and Principal Warden Wiltshire explained the working of the temporary prison to the visitors.

Judge Loo, when asked of the impression of his visit, spoke highly of the efficiency of the prison administration at Hongkong, mentioning especially the cleanliness of the places. He was much interested in noticing the variety of trades being taught the inmates of the Victoria Gaol within that comparatively small compound and the excellent quality of some of the products. He, however, could not understand why corporal punishment is still being used at Hongkong, when he was shown some of the apparatus for that purpose in the prison chapel. Judge Loo remarked that Canton abolished corporal punishment more than ten years ago.

# A HONGKONG PRISON.

## "A FEARFUL PICTURE."

Mr. Jue Chock-man, district magistrate of Hengshan, in a telegram to the authorities in Canton gave a fearful picture of prison conditions in Shensi, the capital of his district, says the *Canton Daily News*. He announced his intention of making a sweeping reform of the district prison.

According to his telegram, from the higher officials in charge of the prison, down to the warden and other minor officials, corruption is the order of the day. Many of the prisoners whose terms of imprisonment have long expired are still being kept, while not a few who are weak and sick are not given proper medical attention. The workroom of the prison is said to be in a condition similar to a junkshop. The farm belonging to the prison is now a neglected field filled with debris and garbage. Mr. Jue considers it his duty to see that reform is introduced and it is his determination to begin by applying for the dismissal of officials of the prison who are found guilty of corruption.

# STILL IN THE HANDS OF BANDITS.

## FATHER MELOTTO'S CASE.

Father P. A. Melotto, of the Catholic Mission, is still in the hands of bandits, and there is nothing more definite regarding the expectations of his release than the verbal promises of the Chinese authorities to do their best for his liberation. The French Consul has called on the Wuchang authorities several times, and the result of his interviews was a verbal assurance from the Governor that his subordinate, have been instructed to effect the release of Father Melotto as soon as possible.

The Italian priest is now held at a place called Laodungno between Miyang and Turpanhsien in Honan. The removal of the captive from Hupeh to within the Honan border seems to have shifted the responsibility from Wuchang to Kaifeng, as the Tschun, General Chang Fu Lai, Governor of Kaifeng, to attend to the case. It is also felt that General Wu Pei Fu should do something for the foreign captive in his own province.

The information from Father Melotto up to July 10th stated that he was well, though previous reports had it that he was sick for a time. Catholic Missionaries say that all letters from Father Melotto never mentioned that he was sick. Probably the captive did not choose to have his fellow missionaries and the outside world seriously concerned about his well-being.

A later report says that General Hsiao Yao Nan is preparing a military expedition into the stronghold of bandits in Honan. The troops that he is planning to send to Honan will carry with them field pieces and ammunition to sweep that locality clean of malcontents.

# VIOLET PREPARATIONS

FROM

THE VIOLET NURSERIES, HENFIELD, SUSSEX.

# ENGLISH VIOLET

Bath Salts	per bot.	\$1.10
Mouth Wash	box	450
Shampoo Powders	box	1.60
Toilet Soap	box	2.50
Dental Cream	tube	1.10
Papier Violette	pkt.	.80
Hair Wash	bot.	3.80
Toilet Foam	box	1.50
Velvet Cream	box	1.50
Sunburn Powder, Solid	box	1.50
Talcum Powder	tin	1.50
Bath Crystals	box	1.10
Brilliantine	bot.	1.50
Extract of Violet	box	3.50
Perfume	per bot.	4.00 & 6.00

# OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER

Lavender Water	per bot.	3.50
"	"	6.50
Toilet Soap	box	2.50

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"THE LADIES FIELD."

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

# COLUMBIA

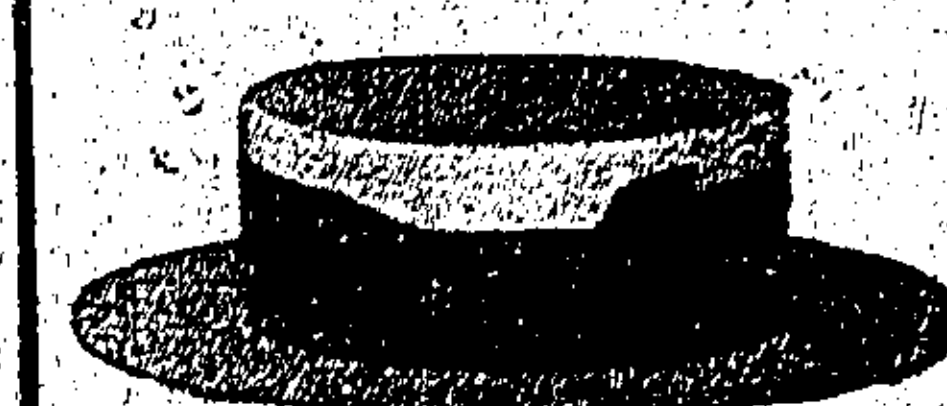
## NEW PROCESS DANCE RECORDS.

3379 (AUNT HAGAR'S BLUES Fox Trot)	3373 (RAIL ROAD MAN... Fox Trot)
(WEL'YO' THUMB... " "	(BUGLE CALL RAG... " "
3383 (SOUTH SEA ISLES	3370 (THE WORLD IS WAITING
(I'D LOVE TO HAVE YA	(ROSES OF PICARDY... " "
3374 (SWINGING DOWN... THE LANE	3381 (HONEY MOON TIME... WALTZ
(SOME LITTLE SOMEONE	(RIVER SHANON MOON... " "

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# Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 3148.



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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG STADIUM.

A MEETING to discuss the desirability of a STADIUM for Hongkong, will be held at 8.30 p.m. in the Hongkong Hotel on WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY, 1923. Representatives of All Sports Clubs and Associations are invited to attend.  
F. T. JAMES,  
Hon. Secretary, H.K.F.A.  
[1055]

MARIENNE BESLEY, formerly of Exeter, ENGLAND, is requested to communicate in confidence with the Under-signed.  
R. T. & H. CAMPION,  
Solicitors,  
8, Bedford Circus, Exeter, ENGLAND.



TO OWNERS AND DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE Coastal Road between CASTLE PEAK and TAI WAI is CLOSED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC. The Coastal Road from the Junction of the Tai Po Road to TAI WAI is NOW OPEN TO TRAFFIC.  
D. D. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police,  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1923. [1073]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July, to Wednesday, 31st August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1050]

## PEAK CHURCH.

ON the Remaining SUNDAYS in JULY and the SUNDAYS in AUGUST there will be EVENING SERVICE at 8.30 at the PEAK CHURCH. The Preacher on July 22nd will be Rev. J. KIRK MACDONALD, and on the following Sundays the Rev. A. D. STEWART. All Seats are Free. [1067]

## CHINA SEAS.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

AS from the 23rd JULY, 1923, and until further Notice Two (2) Junks will be employed in taking Soundings and Boreings in the Harbour on a Line from STATUTE PIER to "HORN" WHARF.  
Each of the said Junks will exhibit—  
By Day—On the Foremast a Red Ensign and 4 feet below a Black Ball 2 feet in diameter.  
By Night—On the Foremast 2 Red Lights in a Vertical Line one over the other, 4 feet apart, and at the Bow and also at the Stern one White Light, each of the White Lights to be placed 6 feet above the Gunwale.  
All Vessels are Warned to give These Junks a Safe Bore and to proceed at Slow Speed when passing.  
C. W. BECKWITH,  
Commander, R.N.  
Harbour Master, &c.  
Harbour Office,  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923. [1069]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed have received instructions from THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., to Sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 26th JULY, 1923, commencing at 11 A.M. at their Old Premises, No. 104, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
One GAS ENGINE by T.H. & J. DANIELS LTD.  
One GAS MAKING PLANT and  
One (Second-hand) PRINTING MACHINE Large Size, by MILLER & RICHARD and One Lot Sundries.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
On View from Tuesday, the 24th July, 1923.  
LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
Auctioneers.  
[1081]

## FOR SALE.

5,000 FEET of STEEL CABLE in Good Condition 3 1/2 inches Circumference.  
Apply to  
PEAK TRADING CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1077]

## FOR SALE.

4-CYLINDER 5-Seater "OLDSMOBILE" Car. In First Class Running Order. Having 40,000 miles.  
Apply Box No. 1070,  
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.  
[1070]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.  
Apply  
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HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,  
SHARE AND LAND BROKERS,  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
2nd Floor  
Telephone No. C. 4306. [107]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed from CHATER ROAD (2nd floor) to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 18th July, 1923.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Offices of MOLLER & CO. (H.K.) LTD. have been transferred to No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1078]

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FREDERICK ROUGH in our Firm have Cased.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1923. [1068]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.,  
COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "AUSTRALIEN" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong & Godown Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of July, 1923, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 26th of July, 1923, at 10 a.m.  
All Claims must reach us before 28th of July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD., Agents.  
[1074]

## S.S. "CHAMBOURD."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LYONS, &c. also Cargo ex S.S. "VILLE DEVERDUN" and "MIN" from HAVRE, COGNAC, &c. in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Godown Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
R. RODENFUSEL,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1923. [1076]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.  
From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',  
LONDON & STRAITS.

## The Steamship "BENLAVER"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong & Godown Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.  
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1923. [1079]

## S.S. "COMMANDANT DORISE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from AMSTERDAM, MIDDLESBROUGH & ANTWERP, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Godown Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 28th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
R. RODENFUSEL,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1923. [1080]

## INTIMATIONS

P.O. BANKING CORPORATION  
LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1920)

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THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,  
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WANTED—British Import Firm desires

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Good Connections with the Chinese and have

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Age, Experience and Salary required to Box

No. XZ, c/o Daily Press Office. [109]

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLAT in Lee

Building, Wanchoi Gap Road. Apply

to 32, Kennedy Road. [108]

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The King.

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FINEST  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
OF GREAT AGE.  
AWARDED 50 GOLD AND  
PRIZE MEDALS.

THE VICTORIA VAT  
The very finest old  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of  
Lords and Commons.

## SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &  
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PHONE 616.

## BIRTH.

Sim—At Rhynie, Scotland, on July 10th,  
to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SIM, formerly  
of Shanghai and Dairen, a son.

## DEATH.

Rowarth—At Shanghai, on July 16th,  
ROBERT HENRY ROWARTH, aged 59  
years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 23RD, 1923.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE  
BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

THE Chinese authorities appear to be making an effort to suppress the anti-Japanese boycott movement in the region of the Yangtze, no doubt because they clearly perceive the trend of the agitation which the movement has engendered not only among the Japanese communities in China but also among the general public of Japan. The official returns of Japan's trade with China, both in imports and exports, have recently shown a serious falling off in the volume of business. The heavy decrease in imports is, no doubt, largely due to the boycott, though there are other contributory causes such as the political unrest, an unfavourable exchange rate due to the decline in the prices of silver, and the "financial depression" prevailing in China. The slump in the trade is being severely felt in commercial circles in Japan, and as the boycott movement is recognised as being the principal cause, public meetings of Japanese in Shanghai, in Tokyo, Osaka and elsewhere have been passing resolutions condemning the continuance of the movement and appealing to the Japanese Government to urgently request the Chinese Government to take measures to suppress the boycott. Some of the speeches delivered at these meetings, especially the one at Osaka, were of a somewhat militant character. One speaker urged that the suspension by the Chinese

people of economic relations with Japan was tantamount to a diplomatic rupture, and should be met by the despatch of more Japanese warships to the Yangtze and the landing of naval brigades at points where the circumstances justified the step. Another speaker declared that the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China must be abandoned. "China must be interfered with in the interests of the peace of the Far East," and the Japanese Government must be persuaded to adopt a more resolute attitude. A third speaker, who appeared to generally agree with this view, made the suggestion that it was first necessary to come to an understanding with England and America on the point, "and the whole situation would be remedied without the movement of a single gunboat or a single soldier," though the report of the speech is not convincing on the point. The first business of the new Japanese Minister to Peking has been to make representations to the Chinese Government on the boycott with a view to getting the Chinese authorities to suppress the movement wherever it exists. "If these measures fail," he is reported to have said at Dairen while on his way to Peking, "I will have to consider the matter in a different way, for the material losses incurred by our merchants are considerable." It would appear that as a result of the diplomatic pressure brought to bear on the Government the authorities in the districts chiefly concerned have been issuing proclamations sternly condemning the various manifestations of feeling against the Japanese. In a proclamation issued at Ichang, for example, the Chinese authorities forbid interference with the landing of passengers and cargo coming by Japanese vessels; they prohibit searching for Japanese goods in the public streets and the tearing up of clothes made of Japanese material; people are forbidden to vilify or be rude to Japanese; and street processions likely to cause trouble are forbidden. The people are told in the proclamation that it is contrary not only to Treaty but to the dictates of humanity to refuse to sell food to Japanese; that they must not destroy Japanese trade advertisements, or refer to the Japanese as "dwarfish slaves," "enemies" or other improper expressions, and no obstacles to the hiring of rickshaws or sampans must be placed in their way. By issuing proclamations of this character the Chinese are doing the thing that is diplomatically correct, but to what extent they will go to enforce their decrees remains to be seen. Soon after the official proclamation at Ichang was posted a counterblast was issued broadcast by the "Society for Assisting Diplomatic Affairs"—a students' organisation which has been in evidence whenever there has been an opportunity to promote an international quarrel. They claim the right of the citizen to a free choice as to whom he shall sell, or from whom he may buy. In short it is an open defiance of authority, and it will be interesting to see what happens. At a time when the Powers are convinced that a certain degree of foreign control over the railways of China is necessary for the better protection of foreign travellers, this constant baiting of Japan might easily lead to a considerable extension of the principle of foreign control in China in the riverine districts.

A financial statement published in the Gazette shows that Land Sales for the first four months of the current year brought in to the Treasury \$1,530,154.11.

The open air concert organised by the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, which was to have been held on Saturday night, was postponed owing to the inclement weather.

Since the beginning of the bathing season pilfering has been rife at the public bathing beach enclosures, especially at North Point and Kennedy Town. Despite the zealous way in which the watchmen do their duties bathers have frequently had to complain of small articles being stolen from the sheds. On Friday a Chinese restaurant waiter went to bathe at the Kennedy Town beach and had all his clothing stolen from No. 12 shed.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SHANGHAI ARMS SCANDAL.

EDITOR OF "SHANGHAI SPORTS" ARRESTED.

SHANGHAI, July 21st.  
Another arrest has been made in connection with the arms scandal.  
Mr. C. V. Stein, editor of the *Shanghai Sports*, has been arrested in Mukden—it is understood through the efforts of the American Vice-Consul on a warrant issued by the United States Court of China at Shanghai.

PEKING, July 21st.  
Chinese military circles report that a Russian and a Frenchman, who recently opened a restaurant at Hsuehchowfu, have been arrested on a charge of secretly selling pistols to Chinese.

## JAPAN AND SINGAPORE BASE.

"JAPAN" NOT ALARMED.

LONDON, July 21st.  
In a newspaper interview relative to the Singapore debate, the Japanese Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Tamakatsu, termed the British decision as a strategically sound and almost essential move. The big ship "would be the dominating factor in maritime warfare for many years to come. He exclaimed, "Why should Japan be alarmed when Singapore is as far distant from Japan as Gibraltar is from Washington?"

He deprecated so much talk about Singapore, saying, "War scares have ruined international relationships" and stressed the general need for a lasting peace, which all armaments projects, if of moderate scope, would promote.  
He declared that it was folly to assume that Japan constituted a menace to a white Australia.

## CHINESE LEGATIONS IN EUROPE.

REMOVED CLOSING DOWN DENIED.

PARIS, July 21st.  
The Chinese Legation denies the report that the Chinese Legations and Consulates throughout Europe will be closed owing to the non-receipt of funds from Peking.

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, July 21st.

The Royal Asiatic Society celebrations wound up with a banquet, presided over by Lord Chalmers, at which the foreign delegates were the principal guests.

## CHINA'S "STRONG MAN."

CHANG TSO LIN MAY BE THE WESTERN CHOICE.

LONDON, July 21st.  
Discussing the situation in China, the diplomatic correspondent of the *Observer* says that Western observers are beginning to ask themselves whether, in default of General Wu Pei-fu, General Chang Tso Lin may not be the strong man whom China so urgently needs. He is crude and uncultured, but he might prove strong enough to keep the Tchuans in order.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE CASE.

IMPRUDENCE ADMITTED.

PARIS, July 20th.  
In the Banque Industrielle case, the defending counsel submitted that the directors of the Banque might be blamed for imprudence, notably in not establishing sufficient reserves, but they were not guilty of mismanagement, and had not acted in bad faith. He declared that the prosecution sought to establish a rigid standard which was contrary to the practice in all banking establishments in the Far East.  
Judgment is expected to be delivered on Thursday next.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH DEUTER'S AGENCY.]

## REPARATIONS.

## DRAFT REPLY DESPATCHED TO ALLIES.

LONDON, July 21st.

The draft reply to Germany has been duly despatched to the Allied and United States Embassies.

The newspapers understand that it accepts, in principle, the German offer to submit to the findings of an international commission, but does not specify the composition or method of appointment for the Commission. It suggests that the three types of guarantees offered in the German memorandum of June 7th be considered on their merits, without prejudicing the question of their sufficiency. It makes guarded suggestions regarding the wisdom of abandoning passive resistance, while the covering Note to France makes corresponding suggestions on the relaxation of the French grip in the Ruhr.

## COVERING NOTES TO THE ALLIES.

It is reported that the covering Notes to Allies contain the proposed Commission might quite well operate within the framework of the Peace Treaty. They express a readiness to discuss the question of Allied debts in a reasonable spirit.

The covering Notes are studiously conciliatory, particularly to France. It is hoped they will succeed in bringing the Allies into line.

## PASSIVE RESISTANCE NOT CONDEMNED.

LONDON, July 21st.

A reply to the British draft note submitted to the Allies, is not expected for some days.

The draft does not condemn passive resistance in the Ruhr, because Great Britain has been in no wise associated with the Ruhr policy.

A French Cabinet council is being held to-morrow, but the Government will not reply until it has consulted Belgium, whose Premier and Foreign Minister are expected to visit Paris.

LATEST CABLES.

## BRITAIN'S REPLY NOW READY.

LONDON, July 20th.

The draft British reply to Germany and covering note has been completed, and will probably be received by the French Government to-morrow. It will also be sent to Brussels, Rome, Tokyo and Washington at the earliest possible moment.

LATEST CABLES.

## IRISH FREE STATE.

## PARLIAMENTARY DISSOLUTION LIKELY AT ANY MOMENT.

LONDON, July 21st.

At a secret session of the Dail Eireann, held at Dublin, it was decided that the Free State elections would be held between the last week in August and the first week in September.

A dissolution is likely at any moment. DE VALERA TURNS CONSTITUTIONALIST.

LONDON, July 21st.

De Valera, interviewed at Dublin, said that the Republicans would not renew the war after the elections, but would work along constitutional lines.

## RIOTS IN BRESLAU.

## ALL METAL WORKS AT A STANDSTILL.

BERLIN, July 21st.

Messages from Breslau indicate that serious disorders, due to the high cost of living, have broken out.

The Governor of Lower Silesia has prohibited open air meetings, while twenty-four hours' notice of indoor meetings must be given, under pain of the most severe penalties.

Hundreds of arrests are reported, and several pillagers have been killed. The sale of spirits has been prohibited, and the Authorities have accepted the Industrial League's offer to assist the Schuttpolice.

The police have been compelled to use arms in order to subdue the riots which accompanied the strike of metal workers. The Employers' Federation has now decided on a lock-out, consequently all the metal works in the Breslau and Ratibor districts have been completely brought to a standstill.

BERLIN, July 21st.

Six persons were killed and fifteen wounded in the rioting at Breslau.

## FROM KINGS TO PLANTERS.

## EX-ROYALTIES INVEST IN EAST INDIES PLANTATIONS.

BERLIN, July 21st.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Germany and Holland by the voyage of a former reigning Duke of Mecklenburg to the Dutch East Indies, where he took the most copious notes regarding the conditions. It is stated that he invested heavily in various plantations.

It has been rumoured for some time that various deposed Royalties are looking for a suitable country where property can be bought without undue criticism, and their already depleted capital laid out to the best advantage. It is pointed out that the East Indies is sufficiently far away to ally the fears of any who might be suspicious.

## ITALY'S GOVERNMENT.

## NEW ELECTORAL BILL ADOPTED BY DEPUTIES.

ROME, July 21st.

The Chamber of Deputies, amid great applause, adopted the Electoral Bill by 223 votes to 123.

The cardinal principle of the bill is one big constituency for the whole Kingdom. The party obtaining the most votes at the elections, will, whatever its plurality, have a two-thirds majority for purposes of stable government; therefore it will be awarded 336 seats against 170. During the debate on the Bill in the Italian Chamber, Signor Mussolini (the Premier), in a striking speech, declared that he would have no compromise. He said the Fascists had the power in their hands, and would keep it.

## THEOSOPHIST CONGRESS.

## NEARLY ONE THOUSAND DELEGATES ATTEND.

VIENNA, July 21st.

The eighth European congress of the Theosophist societies was opened in the presence of nearly 1,000 delegates from all parts of the world, including many from India and the Far East.

## MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN.

## FRENCH LOSSES SINCE BEGINNING OF YEAR.

PARIS, July 21st.

The French losses in the Moroccan operations, since the beginning of 1933, are officially stated to be 21 officers killed and 53 wounded; 232 men killed and 352 wounded; 100 tribesmen co-operating with the French were also killed.

## COTTON BROKERAGE FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

ARRESTA, GEORGIA, July 21st.

The prominent cotton brokerage house, Barretts, is in difficulties. The bankers' committee estimate that Barretts' assets will approximate their obligations of one million dollars.

## WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPION.

## PADDON RETAINS THE TITLE.

SYDNEY, July 21st.

In the World's Sculling Championship, Paddon, the holder, beat Hadfield by ten lengths.

## WEMBLEY ATHLETICS.

## ENGLISH COLLEGIANS BEAT AMERICANS.

LONDON, July 21st.

At the Wembley Stadium athletics, the combined Oxford and Cambridge team beat the combined Yale and Harvard team by 63 events to 51.

## BISLEY.

## KING'S PRIZE WON BY CAPTAIN ROBINSON.

LONDON, July 21st.

At Bisley, Captain Robinson, late of the Royal Air Force, won the King's Prize. He tied with Lance Corporal Norton of the Queen's Westminster's each competitor scoring 222. He then won the shoot-off.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## KEEN COMPETITION FOR THE SILVER MEDAL.

LONDON, July 20th.

At Bisley, after four had tied, each with a score of 37, Lieutenant J. Elgood, late of the Royal Flying Corps, won the shoot-off for the National Rifle Association's silver medal for the highest aggregate in the second stage of the King's Prize.

## HOME CRICKET.

## GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

LONDON, July 20th.

The match at Lord's between the Gentlemen and Players was drawn. The Gentlemen compiled 451 for 3, and declared. The Players replied with 223, Hearn contributing 69. Loudon took 5 for 40. The Players in their second innings compiled 190 for 1, Sutcliffe and Hearn scoring 78 and 79, respectively, both not out.

Lancashire at Northampton beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets. For Northants, Wright scored 44 and 34, and 34 and 34. The Lancashire, R. Tyldesley, took 5 for 55 and 7 for 45.

Nottingham at Nottingham beat Nottinghamshire at first innings. Yorkshire beat Leicestershire at Huddersfield by an innings and 173.

Kent beat Somerset at Maidstone by 72. Somerset in their first innings scored 195, Freeman taking 7 for 37.

## DEATH OF A FAMOUS MEXICAN REBEL.

CHIHUAHUA, July 20th.

The famous Mexican rebel Villa has been shot in the course of a fracas arising from his followers' dissatisfaction over non-payment.

General Villa, shortly before the Great War broke out, murdered an English man, and only that grave configuration saved him from being hunted and brought to justice.

LATEST CABLES.

## SECRETARY AND THREE MEMBERS OF ESCORT ALSO KILLED.

MEXICO CITY, July 21st.

It is officially stated that General Villa was instantly killed in an ambush, while proceeding from his ranch at Camutillo to Parral. His secretary and three members of the escort were also killed. President Obregon has ordered that he be buried with full military honours.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## DR. MARIE STOPES' LIBEL ACTION.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Appeal Court has allowed the appeal of Dr. Marie Stopes, with costs. Judgment has been entered for her for £100, with half the taxed costs of the action.

[Dr. Marie Stopes sued Dr. Sutherland, and his publisher, for alleged libel in a book entitled "Birth Control," which referred to plaintiff's clinic in London and expressed surprise that the Home Secretary tolerated on the poor. The case was heard last February. The just awarded £100 damages, but in view of their finding that the facts published were "true in substance and in fact," the Judge had no alternative but to give judgment for defendants, with costs. He granted a stay of execution, pending an appeal.]

## RUSSIAN SURPRISE AT LAUSANNE.

## A REMARKABLE VOLTE FACE.

LAUSANNE, July 20th.

M. Chicherine has replied to the invitation by the conference, agreeing to sign the Straits convention at Constantinople within the specified time of three weeks. The Russian reply is controversial, reiterating the Russian objections to the settlement, but the agreement to sign is regarded as most important.

The decision of the Russian Government to sign the Straits convention is considered one of the most outstanding features of the conference, as it constitutes a remarkable volte face. The decision is regarded as dictated by the political motive of obtaining some recognition of the Soviet Government by the Western Powers.

## AMERICA'S TURKISH POLICY.

## THE CHESTER CONCESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 20th.

The State Department, replying to an enquiry as to the Government's commitments in connection with the Chester concession, denies that the concession involves any moral or political assumptions that in the event of a dispute the American Government would be bound to defend the validity of the concession. The letter says the Department has not received an authentic copy, and is only concerned with maintaining the open door, with equal commercial opportunity. It adds that the Department's reports do not indicate that this concession is a monopoly.

## A FORGERY CHARGE.

## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE UNDER SUSPICION.

NEW YORK, July 20th.

The Grand Jury has indicted a prominent official of the New York State Anti-Saloon League. He is charged with forgery and forgery. It has been requested that there be a legislative investigation of the League's activities. The accused pleaded "not guilty," and has been released on bail.

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

## HONORARY DEGREE FOR SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

LONDON, July 20th.

Oxford University, in connection with the conferment of the Honorary Doctorate of Letters on Lord Chalmers and Sir Charles Eliot, in connection with the centenary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

## DOCKERS' STRIKE NEARLY OVER.

LONDON, July 20th.

The dock strike is apparently collapsing, following the resumption of work at Liverpool. The dockers at Manchester decided to resume. The striking Smithfield meat carriers have also resolved to return to work.

## GRIMSBY COAL TRIMMERS RESUME.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Grimsby trawler coal trimmers have agreed to resume work on the employers' terms of reduction of a halfpenny per ton per man. The new rate will be stabilized in three months.

## IN MEMORY OF FALLEN COMRADES.

LONDON, July 20th.

Earl Haig placed a wreath of Flanders poppies on the Centenary on behalf of the British Empire Service League in memory of fallen comrades. All the delegates to the Conference of the League were present.

## INDIAN BANKS COMBINE.

BOMBAY, July 20th.

The shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank have passed a resolution in favour of amalgamation with the Central Bank of India, which the latter's shareholders have already approved.

## EGYPTIANS APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCES.

CAIRO, July 20th.

It is understood that five men sentenced to death for conspiring to kill British officials are appealing against the sentence.

## GERMAN BANKERS' ACTION.

BERLIN, July 20th.

Following an agreement by a conference of bankers, the Reichsbank has issued a regulation providing that orders for foreign currencies must be covered by an adequate amount of German marks. The Reichsbank's action yesterday resulted in a reduction of requests for foreign currencies to about one third, the demands for sterling being satisfied to the extent of five per cent.

## THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, July 20th.

On the exchange market, marks recovered to one and a half million to the pound sterling. French francs are at 77.90 and Belgian francs at 94.75.

## CANTON RECLAMATION PROJECT.

## THE EXPECTED PROFIT TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Canton Daily News says:—

One of the projects now under serious consideration by the Municipality is the reclamation of that whole stretch of territory starting from the front of the Hospital Doumer and extending westward as far as the Canton Hospital, this connecting the Dutch Ferry which will form part of the new Bund. Mayor Sun Fo has had this undertaking in his mind for the last two years and but for the lamentable coup d'etat of Chen Chiung Ming, he might have carried it out long ago. However, his interest in the project has never ceased, and ever since his resumption of his former post, he has been giving the matter his constant and earnest attention, and it will not come as a surprise to the public when work will be started in earnest before very long.

The area thus reclaimed is estimated to measure 1,843 cheng of land suitable for building lots. The desirability of land situated in this part of the city is readily admitted by all so that there need be no fear of any lot thereof remaining unsold. On the contrary we believe there will be a veritable scramble for every lot.

The cost for the reclamation including the construction of a new bund, excavation works, and deepening of the river-bed, etc., is estimated at a total of \$1,368,000.

The old materials recovered from the demolition of the Haichu buildings and the Old Bund, etc., will easily fetch \$77,000. This reduces the net cost of the reclamation to \$1,291,000 or about \$700 per cheng of reclaimed land.

Taking the present values of land in this locality that island between Hospital Doumer and Canton Hospital, which range from \$2,000 to \$4,000 or an average of \$3,000 per cheng, it can be readily seen that a profit of \$2,300 per cheng can be realised without any trouble, thereby bringing the total profit to \$4,238,000. Indeed this is a conservative estimate as land in this section will have appreciated considerably upon the completion of the reclamation works.

From a financial standpoint, the project is certainly a paying proposition. There is certainly no reason why the project cannot be put into execution without much further delay. Canton is bound to expand every day and the reclaimed land will meet a felt need so as to relieve the congestion particularly in this section of the city. The problem before the Municipality, however, is how to finance the project. Conceivably a loan for the amount can be made. Perhaps there may be some difficulties to be encountered at the time but if the loan proposition is not feasible, the lots may be sold in advance. There is no question that the latter scheme is quite feasible in the event of failure to raise a loan. The only objection is the possibility of reduced profits for the Municipality by almost one-half. This is a consideration hardly to be wished, for it means depriving the city of that much money for improvements. 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W. P. SIMPSON

(LATE OF DISS BROS.)

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## IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

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## IN CHOSEN

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THE ROCKEFELLER  
FOUNDATION.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

(FROM "THE NEW YORK WORLD.")

The Rockefeller Foundation spent \$76,757,040 during the first ten years of its existence, according to a statement of contributions and programmes made public recently by Secretary Edwin R. Embree. The Foundation was chartered by special act of the New York Legislature on May 14th, 1913, and while the charter broadly stated the object as "the well-being of mankind throughout the world," the work of the Foundation has become chiefly centred upon public health and medical education.

The expenditures during the ten years were roughly divided as follows:  
Public health ..... \$18,188,838  
Medical education ..... 21,718,859  
War relief ..... 22,298,841  
All other philanthropic work ..... 10,445,625  
Administration ..... 1,107,174  
\$13,500,000 IN PLEDGES.

Mr. Embree's statement in part follows: "In carrying on its various activities the Foundation has expended all of its income from year to year, and in addition \$17,500,000 of its general fund or principal. A further sum of \$15,500,000 payable in future years, has been pledged to various medical schools and public health projects.

Contributions outside the field of public health and medical education were made for the most part, during the War and in the earlier years of the Foundation's work, before its policies and programme had become clearly defined. The chief item in this group is the sum of \$678,592, given to various charities designated by the founder before he relinquished, on July 10th, 1917, the right he had originally reserved personally to direct the use of a part of the income. A million dollars was given to Herbert Hoover's child-feeding plan in Europe, and another to make possible the Palisades Interstate Park.

In the development of the Foundation's programme there has been increasing concentration upon medical education and public health.

The International Health Board, established as a department of the Foundation in 1915, has sought to promote public health throughout the world by demonstrating the methods and costs of controlling certain diseases, notably hookworm disease, malaria and yellow fever; by fostering the growth of governmental health agencies and by encouraging the formation of schools of hygiene. In carrying out this programme the board has co-operated with twenty-seven American States and fifty foreign Governments. Its annual expenditures have increased from \$133,237 in 1914 to \$1,342,249 in 1922.

## HELP FOR THE ORIENT.

In medical education a special feature has been the work of the China Medical Board, in building, equipping and maintaining a modern medical centre in Peking. The Board has made appropriations to other medical schools and to thirty-two hospitals, as well as to the fostering of science education in China.

Substantial contributions have been made in recent years to centres of medical teaching in London and Brussels. The Foundation has also co-operated in the development of medical education in North and South America, Western and Central Europe, the Philippines, Hongkong and Bangkok.

Expenditures for war work amounting to \$22,298,841, were distributed as follows:  
Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Y.W.C.A. and other camp any community welfare ..... \$10,555,298  
Medical research and relief ..... 678,084  
Humanitarian aid including American and international Red Cross ..... 10,661,139

The largest gift by the Foundation for public health was a gift of \$7,096,038 to John Hopkins University, for a School of Health. Harvard University received \$1,250,534 to establish a School of Health. The Foundation spent \$6,374,872 for its programme to control hookworm, malaria, yellow fever and for its country health and laboratory service. For tuberculosis work in France, \$21,119,945 was given.

Other gifts for public health work were as follows: Fellowships and public health education, \$348,592; hospital, dispensary and nursing studies and demonstrations, \$313,502; mental hygiene, \$390,227; social hygiene, \$41,352; infantile paralysis, including gift to New York City Health Department, \$154,656; other public health, education and demonstrations, \$85,000.

## \$10,000,000 GIFT TO PEKING.

The largest for medical education was the sum of \$8,513,582, for Peking Union Medical College, land, buildings and equipment. An additional \$2,059,094 was given for the operation of the school. The Foundation gave \$4,690,215 for a medical centre in London. The regular programme of aid to medical and pre-medical schools and hospitals amounted to \$2,107,450. Fellowships and scholarships took \$283,141.

The Shanghai Medical School received \$346,937. The "Fondation Reine Elisabeth" of Belgium received a gift of \$30,072, and the sum of \$2,336,387 was paid to Alberta, Dalhousie, Manitoba, McGill and Toronto Universities and the Université de Montréal. The Pasteur Institute of France received \$55,000, and \$125,394 went for laboratory equipment and scientific material in Central Europe.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York received a gift of \$3,422,043. Other gifts to the University of Chicago, \$190,581; studies in medical education, visiting commissions and exchange professors, \$178,041; fellowships for medical scientists, \$51,373.

Miscellaneous gifts included \$1,000,000 to Palisades Interstate Park, \$1,000,000 to the American Relief Administration for Feeding of European Children.

(Continued on next column.)

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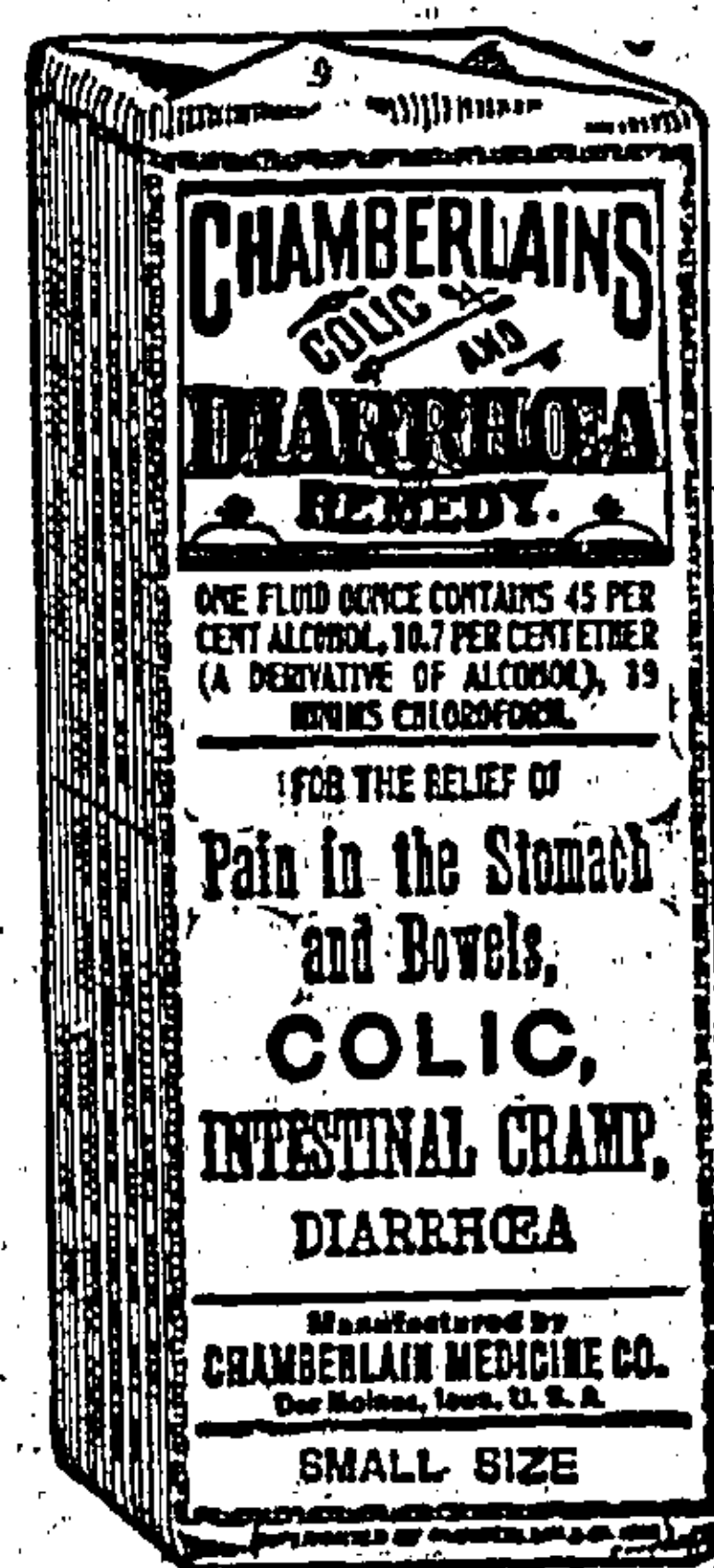
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\$110,000 to the Red Cross for other than War work, \$200,000 to the American Academy at Rome, \$250,133 for the Bird Refuge presented to the State of Louisiana, \$173,000 to the Bureau of Municipal Research from 1914 to 1919, and \$750,000 for Wellesley College Buildings. Other items of a miscellaneous character were \$127,500 for scientific studies in government problems between 1914 and 1918, \$90,995 to the Colorado State Committee on Unemployment, \$10,000 to the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment in New York City in 1915, Studies in Industrial Relations 1914 to 1918 \$58,129, Committee on Reference and Council of the Annual Foreign Missions Conference of North America \$423,000, and New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor \$985,000.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	SHANGHAI	WANGHONG	Tuesday	24th July, Noon
RANGKOK via SWATOW	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Tuesday	24th July, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via SWATOW	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Thursday	26th July, Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Thursday	26th July, Noon
MANILA	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Friday	27th July, 8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Friday	27th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Tuesday	31st July, Noon
KORE via MOJI	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Saturday	4th Aug, Noon
RANGKOK via HOIHOW	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Tuesday	7th Aug, 4 a.m.
SANDAKAN	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Thursday	9th Aug, 4 p.m.
KORE via MOJI	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Friday	10th Aug, 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	CHANGHAI	CHANGHAI	Saturday	11th Aug, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE — This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE — Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through B.U. of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE — A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BORNEO LINE — Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" (both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

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"GLEN SHIRE"	... 13th Aug.	"GLEN SHIRE"	... 13th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLEN KESHIRE"	... 30th Aug.	"GLEN KESHIRE"	... 13th Aug.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENLUCE"	... 10th Sept.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.  
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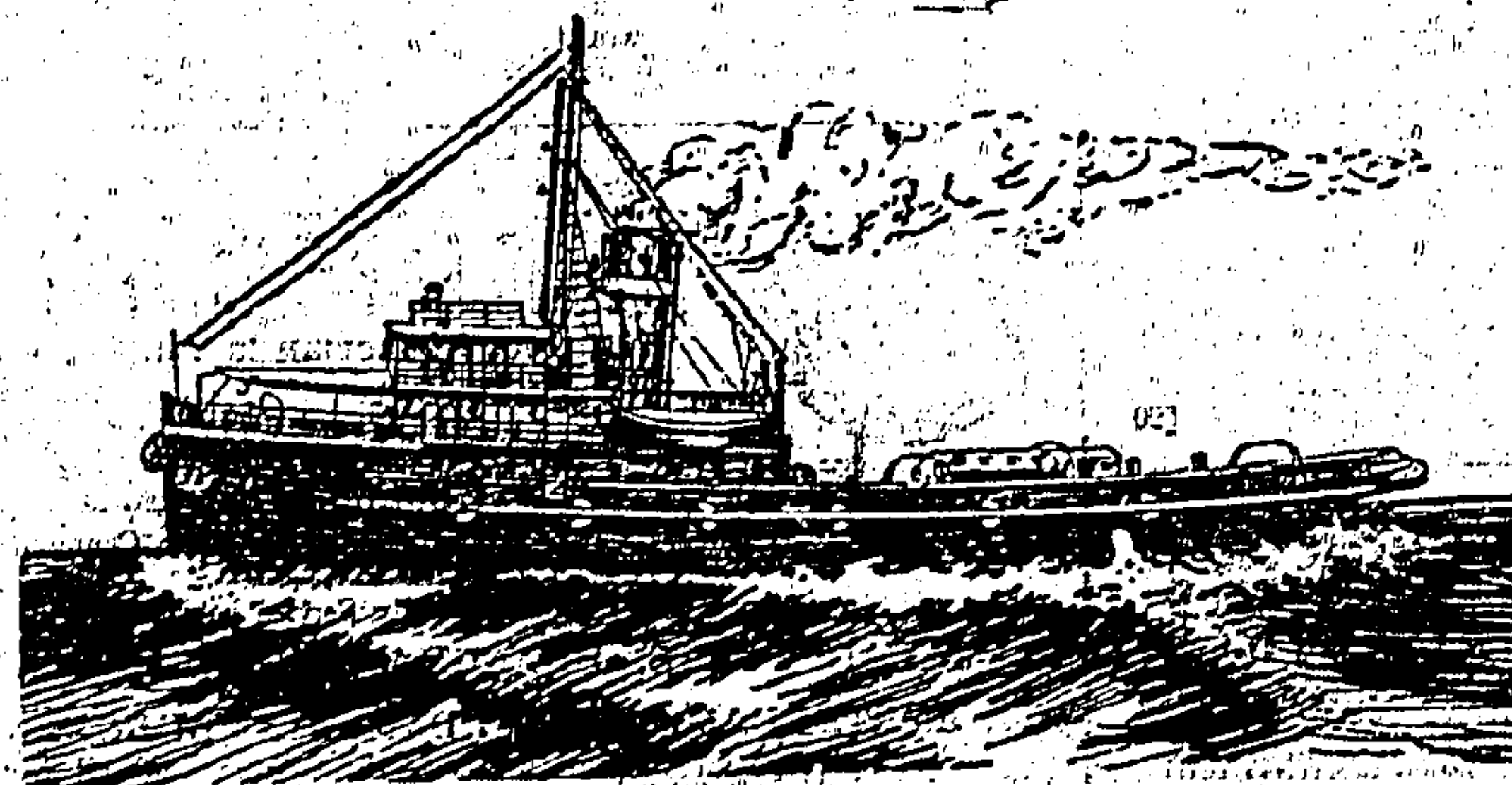
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

July 20th.  
*Himalaya Maru*, Japanese str., 3,705 tons, Capt. G. Matsuzaki, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.  
 July 21st.  
*Deiwayang*, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Kolschichang, with a general cargo.—Kwong Seng Guan.  
*Glennan*, British str., 1,121 tons, Capt. V. E. Martin, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.  
*Helena*, British str., 1,810 tons, Capt. T. H. Collister, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Hydrangia*, British str., 301 tons, Capt. W. J. Collier, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.  
*Nishiyama Maru*, Japanese str., 1,223 tons, Capt. K. Ohyashi, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—Yama On & Co.  
*Robert Dollar*, British str., 6,790 tons, Capt. John Kerr, from San Francisco and Tozaki, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar & Co.  
*Seochow*, British str., 1,394 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
*Taiwan*, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. W. P. Jensen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. & Co.  
*Yuet Wah*, Chinese str., 550 tons, Capt. W. K. Kung, from Hongkong and Hoihow, with coal.—Luen Fat & Co.  
*Kirishima Maru*, Japanese str., from Canton.

## CLEARANCES.

July 21st.  
*Chikung*, for Chefoo.  
*Glennan*, for Singapore.  
*Himalaya Maru*, for Singapore.  
*Kaijo Maru*, for Swatow.  
*Kirishima Maru*, for Keelung.  
*Lake Fielding*, for Singapore.  
*Leckow*, for Shanghai.  
*Petra Maru*, for Batavia.  
*Rakuyo Maru*, for Moji.  
*Van Overstraten*, for Singapore.  
*Yuet Wah*, for Swatow.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Pyrrhus* (Blue Funnel) from Liverpool, left Singapore on July 20th for this port, and is due here on July 24th.  
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Yokohama on Saturday, July 21st, p.m., and is due at Vancouver on July 30th.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Andre Lebon* (M.M.), due August 17th.  
*Hyson* (Blue Funnel), due August 1st.  
*Patroclus* (Blue Funnel), due August 5th.  
*Paul Leant* (M.M.), due July 31st.  
*Pyrrhus* (Blue Funnel), due July 24th.  
*Soudon* (P. & O.), due today, 4 p.m.

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Empress Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 12	Empress Scotland	Sept. 1 Sept. 8
Empress Asia	Sept. 6 Sept. 24	Montcalm	Sept. 21 Sept. 28
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29 Oct. 4
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
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TJISONDARI	NORTH CHINA	28th July	28th July	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAVA	25th July	27th July	JAPAN
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	—	6th Aug.	MAKASAE & SOERABAYA

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SS "KERTOSONO"	...	29th Aug.
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

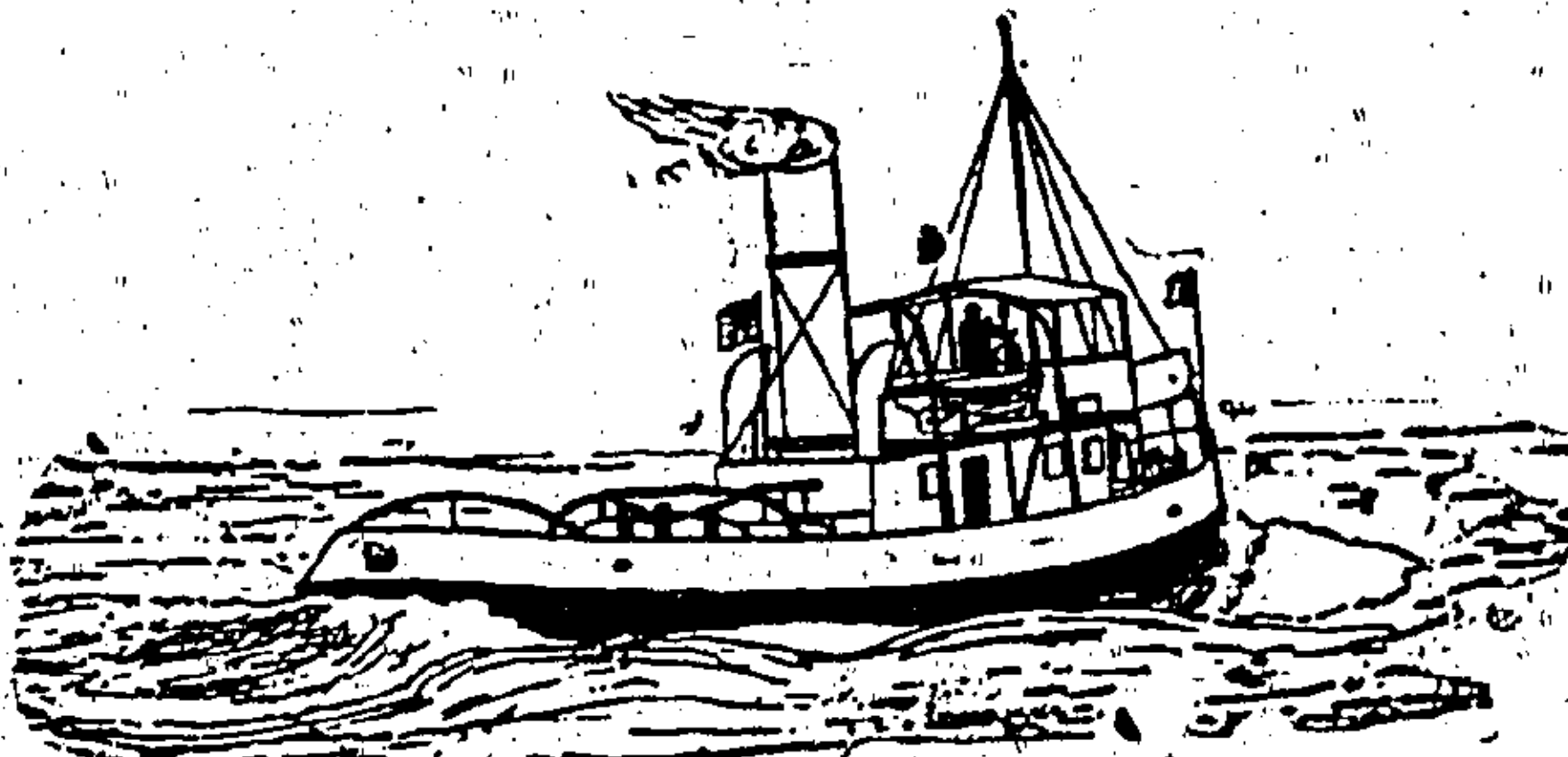
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KAGA MARU ... .. Tuesday, 24th July, at 11 a.m.  
 IYO MARU ... .. Saturday, 11th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
 SHIDYOKA MARU ... .. Wednesday, 8th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
**MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.**  
 KASHIMA MARU ... .. Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 11 a.m.  
 HAKONE MARU ... .. Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
**HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.**  
 MITO MARU ... .. First half Aug.  
**LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCE.**  
 TOKUSHIMA MARU ... .. Friday, 10th Aug.  
**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.**  
 AKI MARU ... .. Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
 TANGO MARU ... .. Wednesday, 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
**NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.**  
 DELAGO MARU ... .. Saturday, 4th August.  
**BURNOA AIBES via Singapore, Delago Bay, Durban & Cape Town.**  
 KAMAKURA MARU ... .. Saturday, 28th July.  
**BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.**  
 SADO MARU ... .. Friday, 27th July.  
**GALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.**  
 MOJI MARU ... .. Monday, 30th July.  
**NAGASAKI, KOLK & YOKOHAMA.**  
 TANGO MARU ... .. Thursday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**  
 FUSHIMI MARU ... .. Tuesday, 31st July.  
 MORIOKA MARU ... .. Saturday, 4th Aug.  
 MISHIMA MARU ... .. Wednesday, 15th Aug.  
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## ADMISSION OF FAILURE.

New York, June 11th.  
 In resigning his post as chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. Lasker laments that it has been impossible to sell the vessels profitably to private American firms, and he now recommends that the cream of the Government merchant fleet be run henceforth by the Government and the sale or scrapping of the remainder. The Ship Subsidy Bill, being defeated, the only alternative is to run the full length of Government operation, says Mr. Lasker. He admits that all efforts to interest private American capital based partly on patriotic reasons and the necessity of a strong merchant marine as a naval auxiliary in time of war, and partly on the prospect of substantial Government aid, have failed completely. Mr. Lasker recommends the creation by the Fleet Corporation of twelve to eighteen subsidiary corporations, with which the existing freight lines would be consolidated. The groups indicated require 250 ships for replacing almost 400 ships, and these 250 will represent approximately 2,000,000 dead-weight tons. If private owners decline to pay an adequate price for ships, one more effort must be made by the Government to run the scrap all those that are deficit, which every body suspects will be very considerable, but the precise amount of which nobody can estimate. It is estimated that after allowing ample tonnage for the routes it is proposed to maintain, including the *Leviathan* on the Atlantic, there will still be a surplus of 1,500 steel ships. It is proposed to scrap all those that are deficit, which every body suspects will be very considerable, but the precise amount of which nobody can estimate. It is estimated that after allowing ample tonnage for the routes it is proposed to maintain, including the *Leviathan* on the Atlantic, there will still be a surplus of 1,500 steel ships. 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"TAITEUS"	... via Suez Canal ... 15th August.
"CITY OF BOSTON"	... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.

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Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	From Arr. at Hongkong.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	...	...	22nd July
ANGKOR	...	...	6th Aug.
OHAMBORD	...	...	20th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	18th July	17th Aug.	17th Sept.
AMBOISE	27th July	26th Aug.	1st Oct.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class (1st Class) ... 95. 00. 00.	B Class (1st Class) ... 89. 00. 00.
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HAIFONG	... Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 24th July, at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	... Capt. J. B. Thompson	Friday, 27th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIFONG	... Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 31st July, at 1 p.m.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"DEVANHA"	2,692	25th July, Noon	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.
"HOUDAN"	2,698	6th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	2,917	8th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALFPORE"	2,917	15th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHIR"	2,917	22nd Aug.	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.
"MALLA"	2,917	29th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	7th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	21st Sept.	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	8,058	30th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.

1924.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call)
"FASHGAR"	8,440	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	7th March	do.
"NADERA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"KALYAN"	9,063	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,963	18th April	do.

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"TORILLA"	2,205	27th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JANUS"	4,224	29th Aug.	do.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via South Coast.  
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The S.W. Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Northampton and Liverpool via Panama Canal.

## SAILING TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"SOUDAN"	8,058	25th July, D.L.	Shanghai only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"EASTERN"	4,000	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

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Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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"GOTHIC PRINCE"	...	...	on or about 24th July.

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**C. N. C.**  
**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 23rd July, Noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th July, D.L.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAHAI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 25th July, 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th July, Noon.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 26th July, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"HANGCHOW"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 26th July, 4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 30th June, Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Peking), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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"BOWEN CASTLE"	...	...	sailing on or about 7th Sept.

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